JOERNAL NEWSPAPER COMPANY, Indianapolis, Ind.

Persons sending the Journal through the mails in the United States should put on an eight-page has been a great deal of sentimental gush \$400,000 a year until, in 1902, it amounts to or sixteen-page paper a TWO-CENT postage All communications intended for publication in

this paper must, in order to receive attention, be accompanied by the name and address of the THE INDIANAPOLIS JOURNAL. Can be found at the following places: NEW YORK-Windsor Hotel and Astor House.

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ST. LOUIS-Union News Company, Union Depot. WASHINGTON, D. C.-Riggs House, Ebbitt House, Willard's Hotel and the Washington News Exchange, Fourteenth street, between Penn. avenue and F street.

If Spain really wants war with the United States she has only to let her people mob a ship or insult the United States flag. Twelve dollars, it is said, will support an

Armenian orphan girl for a year. If this is true, the Armenian orphan has a great advantage over the American girl with or without parents.

It is gratifying to know that the Marion Soldiers' Home is found to be the model That is in a fair way to be a model insti-

To be a "claimant" or "pretender" seems solemnity and ceremony as if it really represented something tangible

Senator Peffer wants a commission of five appointed to investigate and report on monetary system devised by such a commission would be a fine piece

The dispensing of official patronage is getting to be less and less a subject of permanent consideration with our Presiso great and its high duties so serious and cited over the distribution of spoils. As we nore civilized this feature of American politics will grow more and more ob-

The present attitude of the late candidate Bryan and his followers is a complete vin real bimetallism-that is, the joint use o gold and silver-is through international action. This was the Republican position in

The Journal is pleased to know that the twenty delegates from New York to the city will be appointed from the Produce who are welcome in Indianhere. They will see the finest inland city overgrown industry to healthy proportions in the country, an architectural monument their ideas enlarged in many ways.

The Populist Governor-elect of Washington evidently intends to furnish his supporters their money's worth of spectacular proceedings. The illustration he offers in support of his plea for free, untaxed land cannot be of powerful influence, however, upon those who are familiar with the Puyallup Indians and their manner of life. They have untaxable homesteads, it is true, but make as little use of them as possible and apparently enjoy life in prospend in fishing and hunting away from Rogers's idea-that if white men have no taxes to pay they can have more fun, which is undoubtedly a safe proposition.

Yesterday's Journal contained accounts of the suicide of two men for the reason that they were poor and unable to support their families. Suicide is always more or less of a mystery to persons of healthy especially so. Nothing is more distressing or pathetic than the sight of a man anxious to work and unable to obtain employment, pendent upon him these hostages to formined effort that he does not go idle long. To abandon the struggle and leave his family helpless signifies the existence of an inherent moral weakness. He may not have been to blame for adverse conditions, but he was at fault for not fighting them until death overtook him. Under such circumstances it is cowardice to-seek death

So far as the Journal has noticed, the use them do not know what means that the power of originating legislation or setting it on foot should rest with the people. In a large sense that is true of all legislation in this country, and, therefore, there is no ling her navy than any other country. She need of any change in our system. But has appropriated for her navy this year the currency-reform movement is a distinct | \$106,205,100. She is now building thirteen recognition of that principle. It contem- first-class battle ships, ten first-class cruisplates a convention and conference of rep- ers, sixteen second-class cruisers, seven

else that they do not know what it means.

LET US KEEP COOL.

better field for the exercise of our sympathies, it has not involved any such violation of American rights or interests as requires or would justify our going to war for their protection. There is abundant room for sympathy and for the expression of popular feeling, but it is sometimes far wiser for governments to resist and oppose such expressions than to yield to them, War is always a serious and costly matter. It should be the last resort of republics as well as of kings. War with Spain would be greatly to be deprecated. we could not get any glory or pront out of it. Of course, in such a war the United States would come out victorious, but the victory would probably cost a great deal more than most people imagine, and, when gained, would not be worth the price There would be no glory to the United States in whipping Spain, and when we came to foot up the debit and credit sides of the account we should probably dis cover that the practical enforcement of our sympathy with Cuba had resulted in a large addition to our public debt. Of such a war would result in the liberation of Cuba, and equally, of course the present recognition of Cuba by this government would result in war, but be fore taking that step we should ask ourselves very seriously if we are called upon to do it by considerations of national interest or honor, and if it would pay. Be cause the Cubans are striking for independence it does not follow that the United

GERMANY'S SUGAR SURPLUS. The local organ of free trade and Bryan-

States should engage in a strike of sym-

The German sugar industry seems to be having a sad time with the bounty law which was passed to develop it, and has developed it so much that it is getting beyond the possibility of sustenance.

The "sad time" which the German sugar industry in Germany has grown in com paratively a few years from almost nothing importer of sugar Germany is now a large exporter, and as the market is in danger of being giutted the manufacturers are castproduction. This may be somewhat diffi cult to accomplish, but it cannot be as difbuild up the business. A distinguished American has remarked that it easier than the building up of such an inaled in New York, and will have dustry from nothing. It took many year of wise legislation on the part of Germany and industrious effort by her farmers and manufacturers to develop the sugar-beet industry in that country to its present great proportions. If it has become unwieldy or if the market is in danger of being glutted a way can doubtless be found of effecting a reasonable restriction of production without inflicting a very "sad time." At all events, the situation in Germany cannot be much sadder than it is in this country, where the beet-sugar industry was killed by the repeal of the bounty in 1894 and where the people are paying about \$100,000,000 a year for sugar imported from other countries, a large proportion being from Germany.

SEA POWER.

The estimates of appropriations submitted by the secretary of the treasury for the fiscal year, July 1, 1897, to June 30, 1898, call for \$32,434,773 for the navy. The appropriation last year was \$29,716,077. These are large figures and may well excite attention. Moreover, they are apt to continue at about this rate for several years to come, yet they do not necessarily imply any misappropriation or waste of public funds. In all public works of this kind there is large field for economy, but in spite of all that can be done in this direction a modern navy is an enormously costly plant The time has come, however, when, if this great powers, it must have a modern navy. At present the United States has a respectable navy, including a few of the fastest armored cruisers and best fighting machines in the world, but our navy is considerably surpassed by those of some other countries, which are also expending much larger sums in strengthening their States has twenty-eight armored war ships, England has eighty-five, France fifty-eight, "the initiative and the refer- Italy twenty-nine, and Russia thirty, and each of these countries is expending more money on its navy than we are. An official statement recently issued contains interesting information on the subject. It shows that, notwithstanding England's navy is already much the strongest in the world, she is spending more in strengthen-

resentative men, fresh from the people, third-class cruisers and forty-eight torpedo appointed through the machinery of popu- | boats. This throws our naval programme lar bodies, who shall formulate a plan for completely into the shade. France this bringing an important measure to the at- | year voted \$46,600,000 for her navy, of which tention of Congress. If this is not "the in- \$1,300,000 is to be expended on account of itlative," what is it? When Populists op- fourteen new vessels whose total cost will pose this they show either that they are be \$19,000,000. The naval construction pronot sincere in demanding the initiative or gramme on which France is now engaged will cost, when carried out, about \$170,000,-000. Germany's naval programme includes one first-class battle ship, five first-class The American people are rather too prone | cruisers and a fleet of torpedo boats to cost to get highly excited for sentimental rea- \$13,000,000 when completed. In addition to sons over matters that do not involve their this, in the next three months she will lay interests or honor, and which are really down three battle ships, to cost between none of their business except as they \$5,000,000 and \$6,000,000 each, and seven cruischoose to make them so. We should al- ers to cost from \$1,500,000 to \$3,200,000 each. ways be quick to defend our rights, our Russia's naval construction programme interests or our honor, but we do not want has been arranged to cover a period of to earn the reputation of being the Don | seven years, and to cost, when completed, Quixote of nations and of undertaking to | \$221,000,000. For this year \$45,000,000 is auright all the wrongs in the world. There | thorized, which will increase at the rate of in Congress over the Turkish outrages in \$47,000,000. Even Spain, notwithstanding Armenia, there was a large amount of the depleted condition of her treasury, has bluster and bravado over the Venezuelan authorized this year the construction of a business, and now there is a fresh out- new battle ship of 11,000 tons, two 6,000-ton break of warlike talk on the Cuban ques- | cruisers and two torpedo vessels. Japan's tion. Before proceeding to get violently ex- | naval programme is the most extensive of cited over these questions we should re- any, covering a period of seven years and member that none of them involves Amer- providing for the construction of 117 war ican interests or honor to any appreciable | ships, a large number of them armored. extent, and that our concern in or about | These enormous naval expenditures by them is purely sympathetic. So far as other countries show that the ocean is bethe Armenian and Venezuelan questions are coming more and more the field where naconcerned they did not affect us even re- tions are to contest for supremacy, and motely, and although the Cuban question | that it is of the first importance that the comes nearer home and affords a much United States should have a navy sufficient for self-defense, and, if necessary, for offensive operations.

> President Gompers, of the American directness and severity in picturing the hor- methods of warfare, especially the murder Federation of Labor, said in his address

Whatever else the enemies of our movement may urge against it, no one can dispute but that the organizations of labor have very largely, if not entirely, prevented a great reduction in wages, which would have otherwise taken place. Hence the world owes to the trades-union movement a debt of gratitude which it can never repay, for the miseries it has prevented and the opportunity that it presents for the natural and gradual progress because it would be serious and costly, and of industrial, social and moral influences. nies of our movement are," and probably as the Journal knows, everybody approves of trades unions and all the legitimate objects at which they aim, such as higher wages, shorter hours, better conditions and the improvement, advancement and elevation of labor generally. These are legitimate and worthy objects, and so long as egitimate means are used to attain them, unions are entitled to universal sympathy. Organization and co-operation are It is only when labor organizations resort meet with public condemnation, and that does not argue hostility to the unions, but

> It seems that the Cuban junta has received many offers of financial assistance who wish to express their sympathy for the insurgents in the practical way have a perfect right to do so; no reasonable objection can be offered, even by the Spaniards, to their exercise of the right, and this form of aid, while not so powerful as government recognition, must undoubtedly be very acceptable to the Cubans. Such expressions of sympathy involve no one but the individuals immediately concerned, and if the greater service to their insurgent friends of cash contributions than by railing at Congress or the President for not declaring

war against Spain instanter. The lower branch of the Georgia Legislaure recently defeated by three votes a bill to protect "possums." This spelling of the word is adopted in accordance with common usage in the United States, although lexicographers have sought to give it a Celtic origin by calling it Opossum. The member of the Georgia Legislature who introduced the bill to protect the animal referred to it as "an agricultural product," but as he also classified it with "game." choice. The 'possum is known in Indiana. but it seems to be better understood and to command more respect in Georgia. The

Atlanta Journal says: The 'possum is a good thing. He is eseemed highly by a large part of our population and the stranger within our gates always rejoices when he makes his aclaintance under brober conditions he 'possum has enemies-cruel, rapacious, insatiate enemies—who attack him unfairly and who, if they are not checked by the arm of the law, will speedily exterminate his species within the limits of Georgia. The friends of the 'possum ask that he be protected and their request should be granted. No 'possum should be killed or captured during the season for which protection is provided in the pending bill. s not then in good condition. Let him alone during the time suggested and in the fall he will come forth fatter, finer, better fitted for his true mission and far more numerous. The extinction of the 'possum would be a misfortune to the State. scarcity is now justly deplored and he should be given a chance to recruit his depleted forces. The House has reconsidered the 'possum bill and we hope to see it pass both branches of the Legislature. Submitted to a popular vote it would undoubtedly receive an immense majority. The Indiana 'possum is known as an en-

emy to hen-coops, and his characteristics are not such as to entitle him to be ranked among "game" animals. The only speech made against the bill in the Georgia House was by a colored member, and it seems to have turned the scale against the 'possum by a narrow margin.

BUBBLES IN THE AIR.

The Cheerful Idiot. "My ear has been singing all morning," said the boarder with a cold. "Really?" said the Cheerful Idiot.

didn't know you had a musical ear." To Be in Keeping. "Sometimes," said the returned Alaskan,

we don't hear from the civilized world for two months "Say," said the youngest loafer. "What do you do then-celebrate Christmas in February?"

Unstinted Admiration.

"Orayte is the best man at telling an after-dinner story that I ever heard." "That's so. He tells that story he got off to-day just as well as he did twenty years ago; hasn't deteriorated a bit. It is something wonderful."

Indisputable.

At the booth in the mission bazaar, He remarked, "how lovely these aar, But as to the price;

You have doubled it twice." Said she: "That's what we're here faar."

Music in Germany.

Springfield Republican. The days when music students could go to Germany and save money by doing so are rapidly passing away. Cheap concerts and cheap operas will soon be a thing of the past in the home of music, and students will no longer be able to hear the greatest artists for Log cents or there-abouts. At Hamburg the price of opera seats has been doubled in the past year or two and is rapidly approaching Ameri-

SENATOR MORGAN THINKS SPAIN HAS BUTCHERED LONG ENOUGH.

Earnest Speech in Favor of This Gov ernment Taking Prompt Action on the Cuban Question.

FOR THE PROTECTION OF AMER-ICANS IN THE OPPRESSED ISLAND.

And Even War with Spain, if Necessary, to Put an End to This "Saturnalia of Bloodshed and Fire."

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15 .- Senator Mor-

gan, of Alabama, held the attention of the Senate and well-filled galleries for an hour to-day by his earnest advocacy of a strong and decisive policy in dealing with the Cuban question. The prominence of Mr. Morgan in the Cuban debate of last session, when he had charge of the Cuban resolutions, reported from the committee on foreign relations, gave special interest to his speech to-day. He spoke in dispassionate style, although his words had a rors existing in Cuba such as is seldom heard in the Senate. Mr. Morgan spoke freely of the possibilities of war, welcoming it if necessary to guarantee the protecting of American citizens. He asserted that Spain's bankruptcy would prevent the collecting of any indemnity for wrongs. The senator questioned the wisdom of the President's position that the granting of belligerent rights would be "untimely." Mr Morgan's views on the line of action which inasmuch as the President prefers a more coercive policy and warns Spain that the time is near at hand for decisive action, I will support him in any movement that further outrage; I not obstruct his course with questions but will follow the colors by the President on the advance ground that the concession of belligerent rights has become "untimely," and that our duty demands active intervention. If that crumbles away, I will again fall back to the position that a just care for our own people requires us to declare an armed neutrality ready to assail either belligerent that inflicts wrongs on our own people. If the President should say, 'The time has arrived, the hour has struck, would any American be so base as not to hold up his hands while the battle is rag-

THE RESOLUTION. Mr. Morgan's resolution, which was

agreed to, follows: "Resolved. That the President is requested, if it is not in his opinion incompatible with the public service, to send to the Senate copies of the papers relating t the condition of affairs in the Island Cuba which are referred to in the report of the secretary of state that accompanies his last annual message as papers collected in the annual volume, entitled "Foreign relations of the United States." And also a statement of the several amounts of the claims lodged in the Department of State by citizens of the United States against pain growing out of the alleged insurrection now existing in the Island of Cuba. And also all correspondence with th Spanish government relating to the vessel. called the Competitor and the persons capstatement of the charges pending in any court in Spain or Caba against said persons, and the proceedings of such court in those cases; and the place of their imprisonment, the character of the treatment while in prison and the condition of their health; whether said prisoners have had the privilege of counsel of their own selection, on any trial that has taken place, on such charges or were represented by any consul or attorney or agent of the United The Senator began his speech soon after

"I will confine my remarks to comments on the facts stated in the recent annual message of the President and the report of he secretary of state. I am not able to discover that the President has made any specific recommendations or indication as to any action he deems it proper or expedient for Congress to take with reference to Spain or Cuba; nor that he has indicated any course, except a still patient waiting. Congress, thus left to its own initiative, must assume its own responsibility in a gress must give to the statements of the President unhesitating acceptance as matters that were committed by the Constitution to his especial charge. When he undertakes to state the facts that affect our relations with other powers we must accept those facts, unless the disproof of them is overpowering. This message therefore, of the most impressive portance as a statement of the leading facts and conclusions that bear on our duties in respect to the conflict of arms which has raged for over two years in the Island of Cuba, and it has the support of nearly all American belief. I have not dence that comes from the private sources relative to the condition of Cuba and the horrors of persecution, rapine and extermination visited on the people of Cuba, admits of no doubt as to its credibility. and so disgraceful to the civilization of belief that such things can be true."

INNOCENT PEOPLE IN DANGER. As Mr. Morgan spoke the galleries filled and his words were followed with close at tention by the senators and the large number of spectators. Mr. Morgan went on to speak of the trying situation, which required prompt action to save thousands of innocent people from cruel and deliberate butchery. The wholesale massacres were no surprise to the senator, who had anticipated them.

"If war with the United States is neces-

loss of Cuba by foreign conquest," said Mr. Morgan, "we shall be compelled to meet that emergency. If the destruction | hurdy by an Italian, and had requested him of Cuba is enough to satisfy the popular to play it again. sentiment of revenge, we can avoid war with Spain by remaining inactive, while our own people are being ruined or slaughtered along with the Cubans. If we mean to take any action towards stopping this war of annihilation and extermination we have no time to lose Mr. Morgan spoke of the resolution of Congress at the last session which, he said, left to the President the choice of concurring with the policy of Congress or delaying. The President chose delay. "The war has continued," said Mr. Morgan, "until it has reached the final and desperate stage of a war of devastation and extermination with the people of Cuba as a prey to those who have set aside the usual honorable usages of warfare and have become robbers, cut-throats, assassins, ravishers and All of these crimes, Mr. Morgan declared, would be found to have been authentically stated to our government when the seals of secrecy are broken and they are brought to the knowledge of the world for the

regret the inaction of the President. firm declaration that the conflict in Cuba had reached the stage of open. war, would have admonished Spain that the United States, at least, would hold her acof civilized warfare. The senator spoke bitterly of the interference of "supposed business interests" to prevent the government from ending the "horrid and brutal

purpose of infuriated men.' WRONGS DONE OUR PEOPLE Mr. Morgan spoke of the necessity for protecting our citizens abroad. Referring policy of this government should not be rehear of these Turkish offenses against hu-manity. The senator asserted that our faces at St. Louis. people in Cuba have rights under the laws of nations which the courts of America will enforce despite the opposition, ever of the President of the United States if he should oppose them. He would give these laws full force and effect. Our people were not content, said Mr. Morgan, to suffer | The doctor feels capable of doing all the these wrongs within earsnot of our frontier talking necessary in one family.

and to pile up claims, petitions and proofs to be brought before Spain in the "endless palaver of diplomatic correspondence. While we know that wrongs have been done to our people and other wrongs are threatened, our government is in the most humiliating state of innocuous desuctude if it interposes no helping hand to the sufferers and refuses to forbid the further devastation and death that a cruel government is now inflicting upon them." senator said he foresaw the time was near at hand when the final stand of the United States must be taken. It was foreshadowed by the message, and the moment might come at any time the President would take a definite and final stand. When this came the senator would follow the colors of the President and if it meant war would any American hesitate to respond? There was no alternative between further humiliating delay or of intervention.

In conclusion Mr. Morgan said: "In this

condition of impotency, to establish perma-

nent peace in Cuba, and permanent security for our own people, while the Spanish monarchy is dominant in that island we have no alternative left to us but the single choice between the continuous repetition of the evils portrayed in the message of the President or a base, humiliating and cruel delay on our part while rapine and destruction are rampant in Cuba, in the hope that some fortunate turn in events may relieve us from a duty that we owe to humanity, the Christian civilization, to the spirit and traditions of our country and our people, and to the lives and liberties of our people in Cuba who are now held by the eruel power of Spain. I do not rely upon any authority for what I have said beyond the President's message and the report of the secretary of state. That is enough, the facts are incontrovertible, and our duty is plain. If we fail to act upon them, we take the responsibility of a delay to perform a plain duty, at the expense of our people, whose lives are in constant peril. Representative Woodman, of Illinois, to day introduced a joint resolution directing the President to intervene in Cuban affairs. The resolution, after reciting Gen. Maceo's assassination and Spanish cruelties in Cuba, says that the President has failed to carry out the wishes of the people; that the honor of the United States is at stake and that history gives no precedent on which to base a hope that Spain will change to compliance with civilized warfare. The President is directed to express severe condemnation of the Spanish of Maceo; to recognize the independence of Cuba and to demand of Spain the withdrawal of all troops from Cuban soil. He is also directed to take proper steps to see that this demand is carried out.

London Press on American Jingoes. LONDON. Dec. 15 .- The Times to-day, commenting on the Cuban situation, expresses the hope that the Spaniards will "continue to disregard the vituperation of the jingo senators and abstain from imshould be adopted was summed up in the litating them," adding: "The American following: "Aithough I believe that bellig- government maintains a correct and neutral attitude, and as long as it does Spain can afford to smile at Senator Chandler's offhand recognition of the Cuban

these wild men rave at England, British feeling regards them as amusing lunatics, whose grotesque antics do not carry danger to either country. But the Spanish are now more easily influenced to anger and there is some danger of Spain falling into the trap when the piratical Laurada reaches Valencia. Spain has endured much contumely from the great republic; but there are many indications that this passive submission to insult will not last long-It would be well, therefore, for the Washington government to place restraint on Senator Chandler and his colleagues. Spain decided to uphold her honor at arms, a naval war might have results not at all agreeable to the American chauvin-

Facilis Descensus Averni, Etc.

To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journal: I will not give the other famous lines of Virgil. A rather free translation would lots, but that once in his clutches it is hard to escape. The particular devil I would warn the taxpayers against is the devil of a city debt. It is so easy to issue and sell bonds. It cost about a dollar apiece to engrave and print them, the mayor affixes his signature, the corporate seal is attached. and there you are. You have a thousand dollars in the city treasury and the bondholder has a bit of paper and nothing more. tured with or near that vessel, with a This issuing of bits of paper in the form of promissory notes and bonds causes all the financial disasters that afflict individuals and corporations. I have known a whole generation of business men in this city to come to grief in this way. Macoupin county, Illinois, was bankrupted, her citizens sold their farms and fled, simply because the County Commissioners had issued too many bonds. Lands in that county sold for \$50 an acre, and adjoining lands across the county line were worth \$100 an acre. Our own State had an overissue of bonds for canal and other public improvements: we defaulted; we did not repudiate, but put a stain upon our credit by blackmailing the foreign bondholders into a settlement by which they got one-half their pay in new bonds and the balance in chips and whetstones in the shape of stock of the Wabash and Erie Canal It seems now that there is a noble rage

for parks animating the bosoms of certain so-called public-spirited citizens. It is proposed to pay for the parks, first, by confiscating a portion of the property of citizens who are so unfortunate as to have lands or lots lying near the proposed parks; second by issuing city bonds. What is the present state of our city finances? At the present rate of taxation, which, considering the valuation of property, is high enough, we can hardly squeeze through the year. The expense of repairing and cleaning our improved streets is already so great that the work was stopped this fall for want of funds. The amount required for this purpose is increasing every year as the contractors' guarantees expire. It is now proposed to issue, say, a million dollars of bonds, the interest upon which, with heard that Spain controverts any statement | sinking fund, will saddle an additional burof the President in his message. The evi- den of \$50,000 per annum on the taxpayer. caring for the parks. I have been a voluntary contributor to the fund for making expensive and needed improvements upon the streets, alleys and sidewalks, and an it presents a picture so incredibly inhuman | involuntary contributor for some that were foolish. With these special assessments this age that it stuns the mind into dis- and the general tax it takes hard scratching to pay out. I am like a great many others who think they are burdened with all they can bear. Peine forte et dure was a form of torture used in England at one time. It consisted in placing the victim on the ground and "placing upon his body as great a we, tht of iron as he could bear-and more." W. P. FISHBACK.

Indianapolis, Dec. 15. Hoar as "Josh" Whitcomb.

Washington Letter. "The resemblance of Senator Hoar to 'Deacon Joshua Whitcomb' in 'The Old Homestead' has often been referred to,' said a New England congressman the other sary to reconcile the Spanish people to the day, "but the likeness never struck me so forcibly as it did one day last summer in Boston. I had been listening to an uncommonly pretty tune, ground out on a hurdy-

"As the Italian's wife came up to me for the change I had fished out of my pocket, a benevolent-looking old gentleman, wearing a white slouch hat on the back of his head, his face round, red and beaming, his trousers pretty well up on old-fashioned boot-legs, came across the street. The woman caught sight of the kind face and instinctively held out her hand for a dona-The old gentleman looked at her tion. through a pair of big round glasses, grasped the outstretched hand, shook it heartily and went beaming on his way. The old gentleman was Senator Hoar."

Decrease of Pensions. Army and Navy Journal

One factor in the resources of the United States for defense or aggression an English writer, Mr. Stevens, points out, which no other Englishman has reckoned with. He "At present the United States government pays \$138,000,000 a year to pensioners vindication of our course "if we are forced of the civil war. As the men die these pento war to put an end to this saturnalia of | sions fall in at the rate of \$5,000,000 to \$8.blood and fire." Congress had reason to | 600,000 annually; in twenty years or so the pension list will be a white sheet of paper. This means over £25,000,000 sterling a year paid already for a military purpose which can be diverted to armaments without a cent of extra taxation. In twenty years countable for the observance of the rules | this country will be easily able to turn out a dozen battle ships a year without taking

> Shameful Neglect of Indianapolis, Indianapolis's claim to a population

180,000 is apparently well-founded. If a parto Turkey, he expressed the hope that the | tial and purblind government would spend even half as much money in improving Pogue's run as it has squandered on the laxed and that we would not much longer | riotous Mississippi, the Hoosier metropolis

a cent out of anybody's pocket. And that

means the naval supremacy of the world.

Equal to All Demands

Kansas City Journal. The attempt of the press corresopndents to marry off Dr. Talmage was a fallure

HOT DEBATE AT THE MEETING OF FEDERATED TRADES UNIONS.

Delegate Pomeroy, of Chicago, Made Many Enemies by Working for Me-

Kinley, and Was Not Seated.

WILL CUMBACK AT CANTON

MARK HANNA AND OTHER POLITI-CIANS ALSO AT THE MECCA.

President-Elect McKinley's Proposed Trip to Chicago-The Major Invited to a Football Game.

CINCINNATI, Dec. 15 .- The second day's session of the sixteenth annual convention of the American Federation of Labor was called to order by President Gompers, with all the 125 delegates present. The report of the committee on credentials precipitated a hot political discussion at the opening of the session. The contest over the seating of President Ryan, of the cornice workers, was referred to the grievance committee. It is proposed to make a final settlement at this convention of this old fight. Because of the alleged insubordination of the Cornice Workers' Association, their charter was annulled. The only full report was from the committee on rules. The other committees asked for a recess so they could get at their work, and recess was then taken till 2:30.

On reassembling the committee on secretary's report made a favorable report and it was adopted. Delegate White offered a resolution reaffirming the boycott on the American Tobacco Company. The Milwaukee delegates reported that the Schitz Brewing Company had acceded to the scale of the coopers' union and that case was It was decided not to accept any invitations not printed at union offices. The credentials committee then reported

its finding on the case of President Pomeroy, of the Waiters' Association, without recommendation. The charges of the Illinois State Federation and others were submitted for a final action. Vice President P. I. McGuire presided during the stormy debate, that continued till night, over the re-With dozens on their feet at the same time claiming recognition and raising all sorts of points, it was difficult to maintain order, but Mr. McGuire's quick rulings held the convention to business. While every effort is made to keep politics out of the rederation, there was little but politics in the afternoon session. Delegate Weisman, of the bakers' union, Brooklyn, opened the debate by charging that Pomeroy had been pursued by the Chicago organizations and later by the Illion's Federation because he worked for the Republicans in the last campaign. And now the fight against Pomeroy as one of Mark Hanna's men was carried to the American Federation by political opponents. Delegate Morrison, of the typographical union, replied, giving a history of Mr Pomeroy's conduct in Chicago and of his souvenir contract with the Illinois Feder-

federation and for which his commission Then followed the free-for-all squabble, in which all wanted the floor at the same time, especially the delegates from Chicago. Delegate Woodbury, as the prosecuting witness and contestant, called Pomeroy a boodler and schemer. Other stormy speeches followed till Delegate Duncan offered an amendment to the report to accept Pomeroy's credentials and refer his case to the waiters' union for final action. On the question of jurisdiction Delegate Lloyd replied vigorously to Duncan, and made such charges as to bring out Weisman in reply in a most personal manner. Delegate Delong spoke vigorously in favor of his motion to have Pomeroy's campaign document read, but he was overwhelmingly voted down. After several delegates had discussed the

ation. He called attention to the campaign

document issued last fall by Mr. Pomercy,

which he signed as general organizer of the

silver question Mr. Ewing protested against the trial of any one in his absence, Pome roy being still confined to his hotel by sprained ankle. Chairman O'Sullivan, of the committee on credentials, favored the Duncan amendment and protested against taxation without representation. He insisted that the waiters' union paid its dues and was in good standing, and should be allowed its duly accredited representative. Mr. O'Sullivan said he voted for Bryan and Pomeroy for McKinley, and if Pomercy had supported Bryan these charges have been heard of. This would not brought Woodbury and dozens of others to their feet, with such interruptions that O'Sullivan could not proceed. Robert As-George W. McNeil and others followed Phillips against Pomeroy. Then the was ordered previous question clamor. Delegate the Warner said when the committee on credentials went to Pomeroy's room to-day to get the contestee's statement, Pomeroy called on his attendant to get his revolver. Out of 2,400 votes only 197 were cast for Duncan's amendment. Then the motion of Morrison, which was the main question, to reject the credentials of Pomeroy, was carried by only 198 dissenting votes out of the total of 2,400, and the report of the committee on credentials was then adopted. There was much jollifying over the unseating of Pomeroy, as the vote was an indorsement of the previous action or the general officers and the executive council. The convention then adjourned to 9 a. m. to-mor-

To-night a social session was held with a banquet given by the trades unions of

M'KINLEY'S VISITORS.

Cincinnati.

Will Cumback and John W. Lovett Among Those at Canton. CANTON, O., Dec. 15 .- Major McKinley excused himself to callers Tuesday morning for an hour or more to place himself in

the hands of his dentist. He was driven back to the house about 12 o'clock in company with Mr. Charles G. Dawes, of Chicago, who arrived in Canton from New York at 10:26 this morning. He lunched with the major and a consultation followed. Ex-Governor Will Cumback, of Greensburg, Ind., accompanied by Mr. John W. Lovett, of Anderson, Ind., paid their respects to the President-elect during the morning. Mr. Brutus J. Clay, of Richmond, Ky., son of the famous old Kentuckian, Cassius M. Clay and Brigadier General James L. Botsford, of Youngstown, formerly quartermaster general on Governor McKinley's staff, also paid their respects to the President-elect to-day. General Botsford was a member of the famous Twenty-third Regiment, O. V.

National Chairman Hanna and Lieutenant Governor Saxton, of New York, were here to-day, but returned to Cleveland this evening. 'The latter's visit was of a social nature. Chairman Hanna came to confer on inauguration arrangements, particularly those decided on during his recent visit to the capital. The location of the inaugural ball is not fully determined and the library building is still in view. H. H. Kohisaat, of Chicago, was in conference with Major McKinley several hours this evening. He came here from Cieveland to take the evening Pennsylvania train for home. Daniel Ryan, ex-secretary of state, and former Lieutenant Governor Lyons, personal and political friends of Major Mc-Kinley, were with him a while this even-

When Major McKinley goes to Chicago as he now expects to do this week, starting on Thursday night, no special arrange ments for traveling will bemade, and in all probabilities he will occupy a berth in one of the regular trains leaving here during the early evening. The object of the trip is to join Mrs. McKinley for a few days visit with her cousins, Captain and Mrs. McWilliams, as well as to obtain some rest from the continuous strain of receiving and entertaining callers, which he has been doing a most incessantly since returning to Canton at the close of his gubernatorial term, nearly a year age. It is also believed that Major McKinley desires some diversion and rest from the routine of his life in Canton, the better to prepare for the drafting of his inaugural address, to which he is now giving some attention. This document, it is now believed, will be well under way before the work of forming a Cabinet takes more tangible form. Rest and quiet, it is thought, will be found at the McWilliams home and it is understood here that politics has no part of the ar-

Kinley to-day by the management of the University of Wisconsin-Carlisle Indian football game to be the guest of the Press Club at the Coliseum Saturday night. The major will be in Chicago at that time, and it is thought he will conclude to witness the great gridiron contest. Gould, of Amherst. will referee the contest. Disciplinarian Phompson telegraphed from Carlisle to-day that he preferred either "Bob" Weyon or Garfield for umpire, but would leave the choice to the management.

League Inauguration Committee. CINCINNATI, O., Dec. 15.-Hon. D. D. Woodmansee, president of the National Republican League, to-day appointed the following inauguration committee for the league: Gen. E. A. McAlpin, of New York; Maj. Everett Warren, of Pennsylvania; J. L. C. Raymond, of Illinois; Hon. Frank J. Higgins, of New Jersey; Thomas F. Bar-rett, of West Virginia: E. J. Miller, of Ohio, and Dr. L. B. Booze, of Maryland. President Woodmansee has called a meeting of this committee at the Ebbitt, at Washington, for Friday of this week, to perfect plans for the part to be taken by the league at the inauguration of President-elect McKinley.

Official Vote of New York State. ALBANY, N. Y., Dec. 15 .- The State Board of Canvassers has completed the canvass of the votes cast in New York at the recent election. On presidential electors the vote was as follows: McKinley. 819.838; Bryan, 551,369; Palmer, 19.285; Socialist, 17.667; Prohibition, 16,052; blank, defective and scattering, 122,080; McKinley over Bryan, 268,469; McKinley over all others, 215,455.

Victory for Lauterbach. NEW YORK, Dec. 15 .- Conventions for the election of delegates to the Republican county committee for 1897 were held in all the Assembly districts in this city to-night, The result was that an almost entirely solid delegation was returned who will support the State central committee and vote for

county chairman. The new committee will be composed of 215 members. YOUNG SALVINI'S DEATH

Edward Lauterbach for re-election as

THE THRESHOLD OF GREATNESS. Son of the Famous Italian Actor Pass-

IT CUTS OFF A GIFTED ACTOR AT

es Away at His Father's Home Near Florence, Italy.

FLORENCE, Italy, Dec. 15.-Alexander Salvini, the actor son of Tomaso Salvini the great Italian actor, is dead. His disease was intestinal tuberculosis. For some time past young Salvini has been seriously ill at Monte Catania, the home of the elder Salvini, near Florence, Italy. His wife, formerly Miss Maud Dixon, who was the leading lady of his company and to whom he was recently married, has been in constant attention upon the sufferer. The newspapers publish eulogistic obituaries of the deceased actor.

Alexander Salvini, who earned most of his fame in the romantic school of D'Ennery and Dumas, every once in a while sprang some new surprise on his friends and his critics, which kept them guessing, as it were, as to his eventual dramatic destiny. When he gave to the stage his much applauded portrayal of D'Artagnan, there were many who were inclined to doubt his power to interest an audience except that he had a rapier in his hand or at least a chance to exercise his powerful voice in highflown heroics. His memorable characterization, however, of Turiddu in "Cavalleria Rusticana" and his artistic work in "L'Ami Fritz" effectually dissipated this idea and showed him to be scarcely less forcible in repression than in declamation. Then came his Ruy Blas. which perhaps earned him the most legitimate praise of his career and which, in the opinion of many, emphasized the fact that tragedy was his proper sphere. His latest and most unique departure was in the field of light comedy. "The Student of Salamanca," which he presented with success two years ago. The ambitition of young Salvini's life was to play Othello as his celebrated father had done. This, together with Hamlet, he had in his repertory during his last season and made such a name for himself that his success was a foregone conclusion had he been spared. His season for 1896 and 1897 had all been booked by Manager W. M. when news came of his illness. Hehad not played in Indianapolis in years, but would have been here this season had he lived. Alexander Salvini was born in Rome, on Dec. 21, 1861. He was the Italian tragedian, Tomaso Salvini, and went to school in Naples, Florence and Genoa. It was intended that he should become a civil engineer and in 1881 he came to the United States for that purpose with Charles Chizzola, who was Rossi's American tour. But instead of looking for a place to develop his engineering abilities, young Salvini traveled with the Rossi company and afterwards settled in New York to study English in order to be able to use that language on the stage. His first appearance was at the Union Square Theater, in New York, in Clara Morris's company, and he afterwards spent two seasons with Margaret Mather, playing Romeo, Orlando, Ruc Claude Melnotte and Clifford in "The Hunchback." The elder Salvini came to the United States in loss and his son joined his company, playing in some of the father's pieces. In 1886 A. M. Palmer engaged young Salvini for his Madisonsquare Theater company. After three seaons at the Madison-square Theater Salvini again joined his father in a tour of the United States and after the latter returned to Europe young Salvini began a starring tour in America. mate, romantic and even comedy D'Artagnan, in "The Three Guardsmen," was considered to be one of young Salvini's most attractive parts. His Don Caesar was also an artistic success. was a handsome man, imbued with great

dramatic fire. David Leonard Barnes. NEW YORK, Dec. 14.-David Leonard Barnes, a well known engineer, died in this city to-day, aged thirty-eight years. His principal office was in Chicago and he had a large practice, covering mechanical, civil and electrical engineering. He was a locomotive expert of unusual distinction and during the completion and equipment of the elevated railroad in Chicago he acted as consulting engineer for that road and was largely responsible for its equipment with

inghouse Company.

compound locomotives. Recently he had

been in the service of the Baldwin-West-

Other Deaths. LONDON, Dec. 15 .- John Stuart Bligh, sixth Earl of Darnley, is dead. He was born in 1827. Lady May Bligh, daughter of the late earl, was found drowned in a pond at Cobham Hall, near Gravesend, in July last. She is believed to have committed suicide while suffering from de-spondency due to an unfortunate love af-

WASHINGTON, Dec. 15 .- A telegram received at the War Department to-day announces the death at San Bernardino ranch, Arizona, of First Lieut. Edwin C. Bullock, Seventh Cavalry, from pneumonia, PARIS, Dec. 16.-M. Phillipe Eugene Cuissart, Radical deputy for the First division of Laen, is dead. M. Cuissart was born in 1835 and had devoted special attention to

educational matters. Innocent People Pardoned.

HELENA, Mont., Dec. 15.-Governor Rickards has granted a pardon to Mr. and Mrs. Edward Clark, serving seventeen years each in the penitentiary at Deer Lodge for the murder of John P. Stewart by poisoning. They had already served a year of the sentence. Stewart was a wealthy man, and suspicion first fell on his wife, Mary Stewart. She was arrested at Spokene and tried at Missoula. To save herself she accused her mother and stepfather. They were convicted by her tesimony of murier in the second degree. But remorse overtook Mrs. Stewart, and she finally confessed to an attorney and to ex-Governor Toole, but committed suicide before a written statement could be signed Governor Rickards made what reparation lay it his power by pardoning them.

Alleged Train Robbers.

ST. LOUIS, Dec. 15 .- Walter Jackson, & igar maker, has been arrested on suspicion of being one of the men who held up and attempted to rob the Iron Mountain train in St. Louis on the night of Dec. 9. Herman Keeney, William Hudson, George Seely and Harry Sylvester were also arrested. According to the police, they are all worthless characters and belong to what is known as the Bates-street gang and hang about the scene of the hol The suspects were taken before Chie Harrigan, who, after a short interview, ordered Sylvester released and the others eld for further investigation. The have not yet been able to fix the crime upon Jackson or any of the three men. A dispatch from Chicago says: An invi-tation was extended to President-elect Mo-